

THE SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

Five Candidates are Stumping the State for Earle's Place.

A SUMMARY OF THE SPEECHES.

McLaurin and Evans Speak on Tariff Issues—Mayfield Discusses Dispensary, Etc.—Irby on Suffrage.

The following is a brief summary of the Senatorial campaign speeches from day to day.

The Lexington Meeting.

At this point the speaking was held two miles from the town. The crowd was good-natured and showed a desire to ask questions on all issues they did not understand.

Mr. Mayfield at the outset of his speech denied that he was in a combination to secure the defeat of Mr. McLaurin. He had, he said, before the campaign began and before any others had announced their candidacy written to Mr. McLaurin telling him of his intended candidacy, and suggesting that they pitch it on a high plane.

Mr. Mayfield then turned his attention to the dispensary. He was interrupted by a man in the audience, who said he wanted to hear national issues discussed. Mr. Mayfield rejoined that the Tillman bill had made the dispensary a national question. He declared that were he elected he would vote against that bill, etc.

Col. Irby jumped on Col. Neal, superintendent of the penitentiary, at the outset of his speech for the campaign schedule arranged. He termed Neal an aurora borealis, and he then gave his usual warning to the voters that they were in a fair way to be disfranchised on account of the suffrage clause in the Constitution. Col. Irby's speech was shorter on account of indisposition.

Mr. John Gary Evans insinuated when he began that McLaurin had telegraphed to Ellerbe before Earle was buried asking for the appointment to the place. Mr. Evans declared he would not do such a thing. He was endorsed at the last election by 40,000 voters, and it would have been nothing but right, he suggested, for Ellerbe to have appointed him Senator in deference to the endorsement of the voters.

Mr. Evans took issue with Mr. McLaurin's tariff policy and proceeded to adduce strong free trade arguments. He, too, came in for a number of questions on the tariff, which he satisfactorily answered. The people showed a lively interest in what he was saying. He concluded amid applause.

Mr. McLaurin began his speech by saying that he did not believe this was the place or the time to inaugurate a campaign against the dispensary.

In the midst of his tariff speech he broke off, and declared that he was getting tired of being twitted for being a Populist, and for having written the Populist platform. He vehemently declared that he was elected to Congress by the Farmers' Alliance on the principles voted by that organization. He stood by those principles then, and he stood by those principles today. He was not like a lot of measley politicians who work the Alliance for all they could when it was a power, but who now rose up to buffet it since it had ceased to be the power it had been.

Senator McLaurin, after this departure from his usual speech, returned to the discussion of the tariff. Before taking his seat he declared that Mr. Evans did him an injustice in speaking as he had of his appointment to the Senate.

The Willsboro Meeting.

The Senatorial candidates were heard here by an audience of between 300 and 400. Each was accorded an attentive hearing and the meeting passed off without incident. Messrs. Irby and Duncan were absent. They sent no excuses.

Ex-Governor Evans, the first speaker, began by expressing his regrets that the campaign had been arranged at a time when the people could not turn out to hear the discussion of the most momentous question since 1832.

He then attacked McLaurin's pocket-book tariff policy and declared it was the Southern farmer's love of principle that would save the country when other sections had been led from the right by desires for sordid wealth. After proceeding a little further, Mr. Evans declared: "I desire to say right here that this tariff discussion interests the Conservatives as well as the farmer reformers." This is a matter of principle and not a factional fight, he asserted. "Now, go to the man who supports the principle you believe in and not say 'this man has been more favorable to my faction than the others.'" After getting in the midst of this free trade argument, Mr. Evans asked: "Can you Reformers afford to vote this tax on yourselves; can you Conservatives afford to vote for a man who thus proposes to tax you because you think he'll do a little more for your faction?"

Mr. Evans charged that McLaurin was the beneficiary of the machinations of a scheming set of politicians in Columbia, and that the Governor was helping him with his administration. Mr. Evans' speech was the strongest argument for free trade that he has yet made. He was applauded when he concluded.

Mr. McLaurin opened with a defense of Governor Ellerbe. He repelled the charge that the politicians in Columbia were scheming to secure his election. But, he declared, Governor Evans last year, with the full force of his administration behind him, and with scheming politicians to aid him, was repudiated by the voters. If Mr. Evans was the only man in the State to uphold the Democracy of Calhoun, of Hayne, of Preston, "then God save the mark." (Applause.)

Mr. McLaurin explained his position on the tariff. During his speech the two were frequent exchanges of badinage between him and Evans.

He asked why Ellerbe had been made the issue. He had made a good governor and "thanks be to God, the governor of the whole people." As to helping him, it was but natural for Ellerbe or any other man with a spark of chivalry to feel for a man opposed by three who misrepresent him at every turn. If they wanted to make Ellerbe

the issue, he was ready to meet them on every stump, but he preferred to make the campaign on national issues. (Applause.)

Mr. Mayfield began by declaring that he was in no combination, but reaffirmed his previous statement that Governor Ellerbe had said to him that he would bring the full force of his administration to aid McLaurin. The governor, he asserted, had said to him that should only he and McLaurin run he would be hands off, but should others run he would use his full influence to secure the election of McLaurin. He had no desire to make this statement but the charges day after day on the stump and the continual assertions of Ellerbe's paper (The Evening Record) had forced him in self-defence to deny being in a combination.

Mr. McLaurin asked if that was not a private conversation held in the Governor's office that he was repeating. Mayfield answered "no."

Mr. Mayfield answered that Governor Ellerbe would have all the opportunity at Columbia to defend himself.

Mr. Mayfield then proceeded with his speech, which was an aggressive attack on McLaurin's tariff policy. He declared that McLaurin's schedule on lumber was a tax on the people from the cradle to the grave. (Laughter and applause.)

In conclusion he declared: "Mr. Tillman is not running this campaign. The people are running it and I believe the people will declare in favor of S. G. Mayfield on the 31st of August." (Applause.)

The Columbia Meeting.

The campaign meeting held here was a good natured affair and the 350 people who listened attentively to the candidates applauded them loudly when good points were scored.

This was the first meeting at which all the five candidates appeared and the voters of Richland had a chance to judge of the predilections which the aspirants for the vacant seat in the United States Senate have been credited with possessing.

Senator McLaurin spoke first and made a clear defense of the position he held in the tariff question. The crowd listened attentively to him and his speech was frequently punctuated with applause.

State Senator Mayfield followed and vigorously attacked McLaurin's vote on the tariff. He made a good speech, and he, too, was applauded.

Col. Irby looked joyous and began his speech by telling some jokes which kept the crowd laughing. He declared he was the only "original" package in the whole pack. He jumped on Ellerbe, and alluded to him as "the jay bird Governor."

"Any man in the crowd has a bigger heart and a larger head than our Governor," declared Irby, and the crowd laughed heartily.

Irby said Stokes, of Colleton, beat Ellerbe nine votes for Comptroller General, but that Ellerbe was cheated in. He said that he had expected Ellerbe to be the last man to combine against him. Irby made the best speech of this campaign and he was warmly received.

Duncan made his first appearance in the Senatorial arena, and after discussing the dispensary, spoke at length of McLaurin's alleged shortcomings to represent the people in the Senate. He did not receive any applause but simply made his speech. The crowd giving him good attention.

Governor Evans was the last candidate to speak and he had many friends in the crowd who loudly applauded him. He jumped at once into the tariff question and gave a lucid and strong argument from his standpoint. He declared he was for Calhoun doctrine and said the people would turn McLaurin down on his tariff vote. Evans was the last speaker and held his audience well. He interspersed humorous hits in his speech in jumping on McLaurin, and he amused his hearers. At the conclusion of his speech he received considerable applause.

Mayfield defended his attack on Ellerbe on the ground that the Evening Record is owned and controlled by Ellerbe, Neal and McLaurin, and Ellerbe had hit him first.

McLaurin said he gave Koester \$300, but had no stock in the paper.

McLaurin said it was none of Mayfield's business if he wrote the Populist platform.

The Orangeburg Meeting.

At the Senatorial campaign meeting at Orangeburg there was a large audience, but not nearly so large as in the previous campaigns. Candidate Duncan did not appear. The sun streamed down on the speakers, and Senator McLaurin and Col. Irby abbreviated their speeches, because they could not stand the heat, and were feeling unwell.

Mayfield, who spoke first, said that Governor Ellerbe had dealt doubly with the people of Charleston, as to the removal of the metropolitan police, and that he could prove it if Governor Ellerbe denied the accusation. Mayfield said he was approached to vote against Chief Justice McIVER, and that he refused to do so, whereupon Governor Ellerbe expressed surprise.

Irby said that McLaurin belonged to every party that came along, and when defeated would join the anarchists.

McLaurin said that he had heard that Col. Irby had a pair of horses, and had named one "Treachery," after Governor Evans, and the other "Ingratitude," after Senator Tillman. McLaurin, to show that he and Senator Tillman were on the same platform, read a telegram from Tillman, stating that he thought he could save free bagging and ties by pairing his vote for \$1 tax on lumber, and he would vote as he paired McLaurin. This, McLaurin said, would make his opponents sick.

Evans reiterated his charge that McLaurin was, to all intents, a Republican.

The Dorchester Meeting.

The Senatorial campaign meeting at George's was devoid of special interest or feature. The candidates are showing some wear on account of the strain of the campaign, although only fifteen out of the forty counties have been visited. There were about 200 voters at the meeting and they were very much divided as to the rival candidates. Col. Irby devoted much time to ridiculing the present Governor.

Senator McLaurin said that from what he gathered Col. Irby was not after the Senatorship, but was willing to let his penitential political son have that office, and take the office of Governor himself two years hence. Col. Irby

said he wanted the Senatorship and he expected to get.

McLaurin said his tariff position was being persistently misrepresented and misquoted, and to explain his true views took up all of his time. Col. Irby said that with the negro vote out of the way there will soon be a Republican party in South Carolina, and that McLaurin will lead it. McLaurin insists that he stands on the Bryan platform.

Mr. Duncan was not present on account of the sickness of his wife.

Ex-Governor Evans said he was making the fight that has been made for fifty years, and his contention was for Democracy and against the new evangel. The Democratic party is the friend of the masses and believes in a tariff for revenue only. He explained at length what was a tariff for revenue only, and fully the system of collecting duties. He said McLaurin dodged around every day on his tariff views. The News and Courier took up his (Evans') views. They are beginning to be stung and McLaurin is crying to the News and Courier and The State, "Help me Cassius, or I sink."

Mayfield joked with his audience and finally said he would run the whole crowd to their political farms. He was the only real farmer in the race. Without any joking the others all had had paying offices and now he wanted the job. He opposed Tillman's \$3 poll tax and beat Tillman's vote in his county. He thought Dorchester ought to have had its county and helped its representatives. If elected he would favor and work for a change in the national banking law. This, he argued, was most important. It would be 1902 before the country could get free coinage of silver, and that was why he wanted elasticity in issuing bank notes.

He went over his liquor system at length. He wanted the central dispensary and the constabulary wiped out. As a financial system the dispensary is a stupendous failure. He favored temperance, himself being a teetotaler, but if anyone wanted a drink he could get it.

The Bamberg Meeting.

The campaign meeting here was somewhat more personal than usual. Col. Irby poured his fire into Senator McLaurin and gave his young friend, ex-Governor Evans a few jabs. Mr. Mayfield was a bit more severe than usual. Senator McLaurin and Governor Evans followed each other and devoted practically their entire time to the tariff discussion, both making capital speeches. Col. Irby pulled up his sleeves and did not joke as much as usual, and Mr. Mayfield talked right plainly out in meeting. Although there are but 1,500 voters in this county, the four candidates battled for over four hours to make the best impression. The attention and the audience were ideal.

Mr. Duncan sent his regrets at not being able to be present.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

What the Regular Weekly Bulletin Says About Cotton.

Observer Bauer in his weekly bulletin of the weather and crops of the State has this to say about cotton:

"The condition of cotton has improved in many places, but the stalk generally continues undersized, although well fruited, with full grown bolls numerous. Bolls nearly ready to open in southeastern counties. The prevailing unseasonable cool nights hindered the growth, and caused the plant to become lousy, while 'honey dew' is reported from a number of counties. Shedding of leaves, squares and small bolls is quite common. Many fields are becoming grassy, and in Fairfield some fields have been abandoned on account of the grass. Rust has developed in Barnwell, Bamberg, Florence and Williamsburg counties. Over quite large areas there has been too much rain for cotton. Laying-by is well under way, and more than half the reports indicate that the fields 'laid by' are clean and in good condition."

"Notwithstanding the numerous adverse reports from eastern and central counties, the majority of all reports indicate that the present condition of the crop is promising, but that it is in a critical stage. A continuation of rainy weather will, by hindering cultivation, of which many fields stand in need, tend to cause deterioration in condition. Sea Island cotton continues to do well."

CLEMSON COLLEGE.

Board of Trustees Want Further Investigation.

There seems to be considerable difference of opinion between the board of trustees of Clemson and the State board of health. The latter has made restrictions on the sanitary arrangements of the college which members of the board of trustees do not think correct. The doctors, for instance, say that the fever at the college was typhoid, while the board, acting on the statement of physicians living in the neighborhood, say it was only malaria. It is understood that the board of trustees requested Dr. Babcock to go to Clemson and make an investigation, but he declined because of the pressure of duties at the Hospital for the Insane, as well as the fact that the board of health is supreme in such matters. According to the law creating the board it has what may be termed supreme power. They can say such and such a disease is typhoid fever and it goes. They can order certain changes in sanitary arrangements to be made and that settles it. Hence no physician would be justified in going against them from a legal standpoint; and professionally doctors never disagree.—The Register.

MORE NEW COUNTIES.

Stonewall and DeKalb Are the Next to Appear.

It appears that there are two more new county schemes looming up on the horizon. At present the Edisto County election is the only one pending. Here is what is said about the latest schemes in the Sumter Item:

"The defeat of Lee county leaves the battle to be fought out between Stonewall and DeKalb. The advocates of the first favor Wisacky for the county seat, while those who are working for DeKalb thing Magnolia Lynchburg an ideal location for a court house town."

HOW SENATOR TILLMAN LOST

His Discussion in Committee on His Dispensary Bill.

JOLLIED BY SPEAKER REED.

"Courts Have Flopped," Said Tillman; "Only the Last Flop Courts," Remarkd Reed.

"J. B. H.," in a special from Washington to the State, has this to say of the hearing before the committee on rules on Senator Tillman's dispensary bill:

Senator Tillman argued that the effect of the decisions of the United States courts was to render it impossible for any State to enact a law which in any way interfered with free commerce between the States on the subject of liquor. He reviewed the decisions, and read freely from the report which he had presented to the Senate from the committee on commerce upon the bill. He argued the "police power" had been by those decisions reduced to practically nothing. That no State could go further than Maine and Kansas, which allowed sales only for medicinal and mechanical purposes, though, he said, Maine has, in violation of law, some four saloons.

Speaker Reed remarked: "Well, those, you know, are for strangers." Senator Tillman continued that it had required some 30 odd acts to form the Maine law as it now stands. That South Carolina had been for the past four years trying to perfect its law, adapting it to the decisions of the Supreme Court, and when she thought she had at last succeeded, Judge Simonton came in and paralyzed the whole business. That it was a police law, as judged by its effects, for drunkenness and consumption of liquor had been by it reduced one-half. But the Supreme Court had decided that in law it was not an exercise of the police power. That the court had flopped from one side to the other and the last flop knocked the law aside.

Speaker Reed here interjected, sotto voice: "Well, you know, we must be bound by the last 'flop.'" Tillman continued that it was necessary to pass the bill if any State is to be permitted to control the whiskey evil along the Gottenburg idea, and that the sentiment was growing all over the country; that that was the nearest approach that could be made to prohibition.

His argument lasted 40 minutes. The Speaker was throwing bricks at him, in a pleasant way, all through it, and it was soon evident that he was against giving the bill the right of way in the House.

Mr. J. P. K. Bryan followed with an argument of 30 minutes. He took the position that this Union is a commercial union, and that the passage of such a bill as Senator Tillman's would be destructive, pro tanto, of such union, and unconstitutional. He quoted the decision of the Supreme Court in Bowman vs. Railway, affirmed in Scott vs. Donald, that "what does not belong to commerce belongs to the police power, and what does belong to commerce does not belong to the police power," which, he claimed, was the key of the controversy. That the courts had decided that South Carolina was engaged in a monopoly which was destructive of commerce, and that the dispensary law was therefore illegal. This bill was designed to perpetuate that illegal monopoly. The people of the State did not wish the institution, and chiefly on account of its administration by Gov. Evans, they repudiated that gentleman at the senatorial election last year by 4,000 majority. That Congress should not fasten upon the people a condition of affairs they did not wish, and from which the decisions of the courts had practically freed them. He stated that the people believed the system was reeking; with dishonesty, in rebates, shortages, etc. He asked the committee to stay its hand.

Congressman Elliott followed in a short argument, re-enforcing the statements of Mr. Bryan, and giving some incidents of the oppression of the law and the illegal acts of its officers. Congressman Latimer followed. He argued that the question affected every State in the Union, and that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Elliott should not try to reduce it to a question of South Carolina politics, upon which, locally, there were two sides. He said that the effect of the decisions was that there must now be either total prohibition or high license—no middle ground. That the dispensary in South Carolina had occupied that middle ground; and the courts having decided that it had not done so legally, this bill was for the purpose of enabling such system or systems like it to legally exist, by wiping out the question of police power entirely, which was the only thing that stood in the way. He resented some of the statements made by Col. Elliott. Here he and Congressman Elliott exchanged some remarks of a rather personal nature which did not throw any light on the discussion.

Senator Tillman closed. His remarks were in reply to Mr. Bryan's references to the administration of the dispensary. He stated that there were no shortages or bickerings amongst officers while he was Governor, and the things, or the charges of them, had arisen since he became Senator. He denied that the dispensary had weakened in its hold upon the people of the State. That is great resistance and unpopularity was in the city of Charleston, which was the home of secession, and that city had seceded against this law as it did in 1860; that the people there thought they should control the entire State. He believed the people were as much in favor of the law as here-fore. He closed by deprecating the local and factional turn that had been given to the discussion and expressed the hope that the speaker would give him the rule as he knew whatever he, the speaker, said, went with the House, though he did not wish to be considered as making any reflection upon the other members of the committee.

The speaker blandly remarked that he knew there had been "senatorial" remarks of that kind, but he could not

admit their correctness.

Senator Tillman replied, in good nature, that perhaps he should not have said it, but he had made the statement in the Senate and at a banquet, and he never said anything behind a man's back he would not say before his face. Mr. Reed pleasantly replied: Yes, but some things are better if not said."

PALMETTO POINTERS.

The Richland Volunteers have decided to remain a part of the State militia.

The colored operatives in the Beaufort Knitting Mill promise to prove a success, it is said.

At Barnwell Messrs. T. H. and W. W. Wannamaker were acquitted in the killing of Chas. Jones at Bamberg on June 22d.

Grading on the branch of the Ohio River and Charleston railroad from Blacksburg to Gaffney is progressing finely.

The city electric light plant at Laurens began operations successfully and the town is brilliantly illuminated by arc lights.

The dispensary at Florence has been robbed. It is said that a two-horse wagon was used to carry away the O-to-be-joyful.

At Charleston William Munsenmayer, a white boy, 18 years old, was accidentally shot and killed by a youth of 18 years of age, Frank Sims.

Near Camden, Taylor Belton, colored, shot Charles Swerigen, a white man, in his melon patch. The wounds are not fatal, and Belton was not arrested.

Work on the foundation of the Converse College Infirmary has been begun. It is to be a neat two-story brick building attached to the main building in the rear. Work will be pushed speedily.—Spartanburg Herald.

It is stated upon good authority that the Southern railway will very soon put on daily trains between Columbia and Greenville. No official announcement has yet been made but it is believed that the change will go into effect at an early date.

The Walterboro Dry Kiln and Planing Mill Company's entire plant has been totally destroyed by fire. Four car loads of dressed lumber and all lumber in yard and several empty box cars were destroyed also. Loss about \$20,000; insurance \$12,000. The plant will be rebuilt at an early date.

Spartanburg county will not be able to hold the Court of Common Pleas until the Legislature meets. In the formation of Greenwood county the Circuit creating it tacked it on to this circuit and fixed the time for holding the Civil Court at the same time set for the Spartanburg courts. That being so the last Act repeals the former one. Cases cannot be docketed unless by consent of both parties to a suit. No jury will be drawn for the Court of Common Pleas at the next term. Judge Buchanan will return and hear equity cases one week. The Court of General Sessions will go on as usual.—News and Courier.

STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

A Plan of Interest to Volunteer Fire Departments.

At Greenville on the 21st a meeting of the officers of the volunteer fire department was held at the city hall for the purpose of issuing a call to the volunteer companies of the State, to meet in the above city in August and form a State Firemen's Association.

Such an organization as is proposed to be formed has been talked of often heretofore. Similar ones are in operation in North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and other adjacent States. Their object is to promote the relations of firemen and hold annual tournaments and conventions, the dues of the various members to be used in making up purses.

It was decided to send out a call to the chiefs of all the departments in the State and to every volunteer company, asking each chief and a representative from each company to meet in Greenville during the reunion of the Confederate Veterans in August, when the matter will be discussed and the association probably formed. This time was chosen on account of the low rates that may be had for railway transportation. The date of the meeting will be announced later, but it will be about the 24th or 25th of August. The local firemen will entertain the delegates who come in response to the call.

ABBEVILLE'S NEW RAILROAD

Will Run From Pelzer via Due West—\$25,000 Re-aid.

A railroad meeting that means a good deal for Abbeville was held last week. The road is to run from Pelzer to Abbeville via Due West and the business men of this town met with the determination to secure it. Abbeville voted \$5,000, part of which will be raised by subscription and the remainder by bonds. Interesting speeches were made by Col. Smythe, of Pelzer; Dr. Wideman, of Due West; Josh Ashley, of Honea Path, and Messrs. Parker and McGowan, of the above city.

Due West is to raise \$25,000 to have the road go by there instead of Antreville. This will give Abbeville three roads, and they have secured them by the prompt action of the business men.

FOR ALL SOLDIERS.

Gen. Walker Issues Another General Order to the Confederate Veterans.

The following general order has been issued by the South Carolina Division, United Confederate Veterans:

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 18, 1897.

General Orders No. 30: Notice has been given these headquarters and in accordance with the constitution it is extended to the various camps, that at the approaching convention of this division it will be moved to amend the constitution so as to incorporate therein the provisions of General Order No. 26, relating to the formation of county regiments.

By command of Major Gen. C. I. Walker.

JAMES G. HOLMES, Adjutant General, Chief of Staff.

THE HOME OF BILL NYE.

Summer Girl of Mountain Cities in the Land of the Sky.

Asheville, N. C.—July 24.—(Special Correspondence.)—Not many miles from this place lived Bill Nye—alas, poor William, the people about here knew him well—and they have many queer stories which they tell of him, and many which the humorist in his priggishness throughout this picturesque region would tell to them. It was Nye who gave the memorable account of how it was that Vanderbilt happened to settle in this rare and rarified section of the South.

"George and me worked the combination," he said. "We have tastes of the same hue, often a dark brown. I'm long on gray matter; he has the long green. We pitched our tents side by side—this proves the greatness of men, to say nothing of the country round about."

But Nye has passed, and there is no monument save a cottage far up the river. Vanderbilt remaineth, and like old Horace, he has erected a monument more enduring than brass. Since the visit of McKinley, when he refused to enter the estate unless an invitation was extended to the correspondents accompanying him, newspaper men have rather risen in the estimation of Harding, the surly English sub-manager, and more extended courtesies are shown them.

But Biltmore is only an accessory feature of this luxurious section. It represents the artificial, and looking at it in this contrasted light with the limitless wealth of nature spread out in its grandest forms, the scene makes a study which is interesting and not soon to be forgotten.

Asheville, just at this season, becomes the summer girl of the mountain cities. She gets on a cool shirt-waist, with a jaunty sailor hat and bedecks herself in the refreshing greenery of the season. She looks delightfully cool, and there is an air of comfort and serene satisfaction in her manner that she can defy the blistering heat which wits her rivals and sends them indoors. Instead of retreating from the sun, Asheville gets out and glories in its glare, for it is tempered by a stiff breeze which comes down from the crown of mountains around; she goes a golfing, rigs up in wheeling costume for a spin, gets into tennis paraphernalia, or starts out on a jaunt up the river for a try at mountain trout.

Just now Asheville is on the verge of the summer season. For the next three months it will be a gay place—gay in a summer way, for the town is always lively and wears the air of prosperity throughout the whole year. The popular idea of Asheville is erroneous. I had pictured the place as a small mountain city, with two or three big hotels near by and Biltmore and Ed McKissick in the rear ground. Instead, here is one of the most metropolitan towns in appearance in the South. The people have full enjoyment of life. The business part of the city is in the bottom of a high basin scooped out among the mountains and elided in two by the Swannanoa and French Broad. Here are miles of paved streets, put down, by the way, by the late General Pierce M. B. Young, who secured the contract some years before he accepted his foreign appointment. From these radiate driveways which stretch in all directions and penetrate the ascending hills and heights, reaching far into the mountains. It is on this range of intermediate hills that the residences and resorts have been built and on every protruding knob there is some majestic hotel or house which gives a good effect to the general scene.

The Southern Railway has made a recent change in schedules, which puts in trains from all sections at most convenient hours.

The Macon people are taking advantage of a train which leaves that city at 7.10 p. m. and gets to this place at 9.45 a. m. The same train leaves Asheville at 9 p. m. and arrives in Atlanta at 5.10 a. m., and in Macon at 8.15 o'clock.

Arrangements for transportation between Charleston, Savannah and Columbia are equally convenient. The train leaving here at 8.20 a. m. gets to Charleston at 8 p. m.

Drawing room cars have been put on between Jacksonville, Savannah, Asheville and Cincinnati. The train leaving here at 8.05 p. m. arrives in Savannah at 5 a. m. and at Jacksonville at 9.10 a. m. Leaving Savannah at 11.35 p. m. and Jacksonville at 7, the trip is made to Asheville by 2.45 o'clock in the afternoon.

Drawing room cars have been placed on between New York, Philadelphia, Chattanooga, Baltimore, Washington, Salisbury and Nashville.

Leaving Asheville at 3.30 p. m. the trip is made to Chattanooga by 11.35 p. m.; arriving at Nashville at 6.40 a. m.

Leaving Asheville at 2.25 p. m. the trip is made to Washington at 6.42 a. m., to Baltimore at 8 a. m., Philadelphia, 12.43 p. m., and New York at 12.52 p. m.

Trains 15 and 16 carry through Pullman drawing cars between Norfolk, Raleigh, Greensboro, Chattanooga and Nashville. Leaving Asheville at 1.17 a. m., Chattanooga is reached at 7.40 a. m. and Nashville at 1.35 p. m.

Leaving Asheville at 2.44 a. m., the trip is made to Greensboro by 8.30, Norfolk at 5.25 p. m.

Trains 3, 5 and 6, between Asheville and Morristown, make connections with trains to and from Memphis, New Orleans and the South. Double daily trains run on the Murphy branch between Asheville and Bryson City.

This change in trains give excellent connection from Asheville with all points. Three trains come in during the day from the West, and three leave in the same direction; three come in and depart from the South, and there are two out and in from the East and North.

Just now Asheville is filling up. Crowds are coming in from all sections. The season is just on, and will be more brilliant than any of former years.

A Baltimore minister has declared that all ministers who are spiritually alive must denounce from their pulpits dancing, card-playing, theater-going and bicycle riding. This pastor is evidently pained at the sight of seeing others happy. We think it was Macaulay who said that the puritans abolished bear-baiting in England, not because it hurt the bears, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators.